Fourth Review Conference
of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.IV/MC.I/WP.1
30 August 1990

Original: ENGLISH

Geneva
20 August - 14 September 1990

SUGGESTED ELEMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE FINAL DECLARATION

Working Paper submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Regretful of the lack of a régime effectively assuring the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons over the last 20 years since the Treaty came into force,

Recognizing that universal, unconditional and legally binding security assurances for the non-nuclear-weapon States is a prerequisite to a balanced and symmetric implementation of the Treaty provisions and to substantial extension of the Treaty,

Convinced that the unprecedentedly increased demand and interest among the States parties in security assurances are conducive to an early agreement on the issue without further delay,

The Conference recommends a conference to be convened not later than 1991 to conclude an agreement to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

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Fourth Review Conference
of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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FINAL DOCUMENT LANGUAGE RELATING TO THE USE OF FISSILE MATERIAL FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

Working Paper submitted by Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Conference, having noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in dismantling an entire category of nuclear weapons according to the INF agreement as well as the good prospects for the conclusion of other agreements aiming at a drastic reduction of the strategic nuclear weapon arsenals of the United States and the USSR, has noted the problem of the fate of the dismantled nuclear warheads. As both agreements - INF and START - do not deal with what to do with the fissile materials (U-235 and plutonium) of the old warheads, the Conference drew attention to the necessity to address this issue in the future.

The Conference called upon all member States, in particular the nuclear weapon States concerned, to look for a peaceful use of this material. The economical and security-related aspects of a reconversion of the fissile material should be thoroughly studied. The Conference expressed the hope that a possible commercial surplus of the reconversion process could be partly used to the benefit of the developing countries.